THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1775. [NUMBER 1697.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published the 3d July 1775.
Flour at 18/. per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of 6neſt Flour to weigh 1lb. 10 ½oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Buſhel	6/ 0	Beef per Barrel	48/ 0
Flour ——	16 0	Pork	65 0
Brown Bread	13 0	Salt	3 0
Weſt-India Rum	3 5	India tea, *Liberty & Property*	
New-England do.	2 6	Chocol. per Doz.	19 0
Muſcovado Sugar	65 0	Bees Wax	2 3
Single refin'd do.	1 2	Indian Corn per Buſh.	3 3
Moliſſes	2 0	Wood	20 to 35

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Riſing and Setting, till Thurſday next.

	D's	Age.	High Water.	riſes ☉ H.	M.	ſets ☉ H.	
Thurſday	17		10	after 4	39	before 7	Tuesday.
Friday	18		11	4	40	7	
Saturday	19		12	4	40	7	
Sunday	20		12	4	41	7	
Monday	21		1	4	42	7	
Tueſday	22		2	4	43	7	
Wedneſday	☾		2	5	43	7	Last qrs.

Day 14 Hours 42 Min. the 13th.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of John Totten, deceaſed, by mortgage, bond, note, or book debt, or any otherwiſe; are deſired immediately to render their accounts to us

LOVINA TOTTEN, REBECCA BROOKE } Executrices.
JEREMIAH COOPER, Executor.

Fiſhkills, Dutcheſs County, 947

A Conſtitutional POST-OFFICE,

Is now kept, at J. Holt's Printing-Office in Water-Street, near the Coffee Houſe, New-York

WHERE Letters are received in, and carefully diſpatched by Riders who may be depended upon for the faithful Performance of Duty, and Execution of the moſt important Truſts that Buſineſs may require, as none but Men of Property and approved Characters, will be employed.

The Poſts for Philadelphia and the South Weſtern Colonies ſet out about 8 o'Clock every Monday and Thurſday Morning, proceed that Day, thro' the Towns of Newark, Eliſabeth Town, Raway, Woodbridge, Bonum Town, Piſcataway, and Brunſwick, to Princeton, where they meet and Exchange Mails with the Poſts from Philadelphia, who paſs thro' Frankfort, Briſtol, Trenton, and Maidenhead. Theſe Poſts the next Day (Tueſday) return with the Mails to the above Office in New York, and to Mr. Bradford's, at the Coffee Houſe in Philadelphia, From whence other Poſts ſet out for the Weſtward and Eaſtward at the uſual Times. Thoſe from New-York for the Eaſtward, ſet out about 9 o'Clock on Monday, about Noon on Thurſday, and return to New York with the Eaſtern Mails, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays.

The Rates of Poſtage for the preſent, are the ſame that they uſed to be under the unconſtitutional Poſt Office, and accounts are carefully kept of all the Monies received for Letters, as well as expended on Riders &c. That when Rates and Rules are aſſixed, and Offices regularly eſtabliſhed, throughout the Britiſh Colonies, by each Provincial and by the Continental Congreſs, what ſhall be done before that Time, may be taken into the Account, and properly adjuſted.

The Subſcriber having at all Times, acted conſiſtently, and to the utmoſt of his Power, in Support of the Engliſh Conſtitution, and the Rights and Liberties of his Countrymen, the Inhabitants of the Britiſh American Colonies, eſpecially as a Printer, regardleſs of his own Perſonal Safety or Private Advantage; and having always, both by Speech and Publications from his Preſs, openly, fully, and plainly denied the Right of the Britiſh Parliament to tax, or make Laws to bind Americans, *in any Caſe whatſoever*, without their own free Conſent; and done his utmoſt to ſtimulate his Countrymen, with whom he is determined to live or die free, to aſſert and defend their Rights, againſt the Encroachments and unjuſt Claims of Great-Britain, and every other Power. And as he has, by this Conduct, incurred the Diſpleaſure of many Men in Power, and been a very great Sufferer,—the greateſt he believes, in this Country—by the Stoppage and Obſtruction given to the Circulation of his News-Papers by the Poſt Office, which has long been an Engine in the Hand of the Britiſh Miniſtry, to promote their Schemes of enſlaving the Colonies and deſtroying the Engliſh Conſtitution; (the very Inſtitution and Exiſtence of this Office, afforded the Miniſtry, one of the moſt plauſible Arguments in favour of their pretended Right to tax the Colonies, and was a Precedent of their admiſſion of that Right, and of the exerciſe of it.) And as the Colonies are, at length roufed to defend their Rights, and in particular to wreſt the Poſt Office from the tyrannical Hands which have long held it, and put it on a Conſtitutional Footing; and many Gentlemen among the moſt hearty and able Friends to America, in this and the neighbouring Colonies, both in and out of the Continental Congreſs, having encouraged the Subſcriber to hope, that they think him a proper perſon to hold the Office of Poſt Maſter in this Colony, with the Buſineſs of which he is well acquainted, and will favour his Application for the ſame; He humbly requeſts the Favour, Concurrence and Aſſiſtance of the Honorable Convention of Deputies for this Colony, in his Appointment to the ſaid Office, the Duties of which it will be his conſtant Care to diſcharge with Faithfulneſs, and to general Satisfaction, ever grateful for Favours conferred, and ſtudious to deſerve them.

JOHN HOLT.

The following Gentlemen appointed Captains, by the Provincial Congreſs, for the inliſtment of volunteers, to enter into ſervice, for the defence of the Liberties of America, in the firſt Battallion to be raiſed in the City of New-York, under the command of the Colonels M'Dougal, and Ritzema, have thought proper to make public, the following places of rendezvous, and the encouragement to volunteers.

CAPTAIN John Weiſſenvelt, and Capt. Gerſhom Mott, at Mr. Foſter Lewis's, innholder, near Beekman's ſlip. Captain Willet, at Mr. Abraham Van Dyck's, innholder in the Broadway. Captain Jacob Cheeſman, at Mr. John Rutter's, in Cherry ſtreet. Capt. Samuel Broome, at Mr. Foſter Lewis's. Capt. John Quackenbos, at Mr. Abraham Van Dyck's; Mr. Edward Bardin's Chapel-ſtreet, innholder, and Mr. Foſter Lewis's. Capt. John Johnſon, at Mr. Edward Bardin's. Capt. William Goforth, at Mr. Abraham Van Dyck's. Captain Lieutenant John Copp, acting in the abſence of Capt. Richard Varick, private Secretary to General Schuyler, at Capt. Joſiah Banks, in Little Dock ſtreet, near the Exchange, and at Mr. William Mariner's, in Horſe and Cart-ſtreet, innholders. Capt. Van Wyck, at Mr. Abraham Van Dyck's.

Volunteers, from the time of their inliſtment, to enter into immediate pay, at one ſhilling and eleven pence per day; and alſo to receive one dollar per week, until they are encamped, in order to enable them to ſupport themſelves in the intermediate time; and they are likewiſe to be provided with a ſuit of regimental clothes, a firelock, ammunition, accoutrements, and every other article neceſſary for the equipment of AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

GOD ſave the CONGRESSES.

LONDON, May 3.

IT is ſaid if Lord Effingham is obliged to reſign his commiſſion in the army, he will immediately embark for New-England, to be a ſpectator to the buſineſs now going forward there.

There are now upwards of 30 ſail of corn ſhips in the river full, and detained there, not being able to diſcharge their cargoes, as no warehouſes are to be got to houſe it in, they having all been full for ſome time, from Greenwich to Lambeth.

Every friend to the true intereſts of his country, and whoſe humanity is not confined to particular objects, muſt dread the expected news of a battle in America. In a victory over a natural enemy, if a thouſand of the vanquiſhed drop by the ſword, we feel for them with only a common Chriſtian commiſeration; but to read a formal "liſt of the killed and wounded" of our fellow ſubjects, effected by the caprice of a wicked miniſtry, muſt be piercing to ſuch who have liberal and humane ſentiments.

The late Duke of Newcaſtle ſcrupled not to acknowledge Colonel Waſhington and Major Rogers "two of the braveſt and moſt experienced officers in the King's ſervice." The Colonel is now in his own ſervice; and if he could fight ſo courageouſly for his King, there is no doubt of his diſplaying a redoubled valour for himſelf.

Lord North's tone is ſtrangely altered lately. Laſt year he poſitively declared that the French and Spaniards would not be able to go to war in ten years. In January he tells the Parliament they were in good condition for a rupture; but he aſſured them it was not in the leaſt the deſign of France or Spain to break the peace; now his Lordſhip as ſtrenuouſly aſſerts, they have really been preparing for ſeveral months paſt.

Lord Effingham being ordered to join his regiment in America, has aſked the King's leave of abſence, and if that cannot be granted, that he may be permitted to retire from the army; ſeveral meſſages have paſt on the occaſion, but nothing is decided at preſent. As an officer of Lord Effingham's approved ſpirit refuſing ſo baſe a ſervice as that of attempting to deprive his fellow ſubjects of their Liberty, cannot fail to operate greatly with other military gentlemen, when they reflect how contrary to the ends of their original engagement they are now to be employed by a tory adminiſtration; it has thrown the Scottiſh junto into a diſagreeable dilemma.

Lord Effingham was a volunteer againſt the Turks, and has been a conſtant protector againſt the tyrannical meaſures now carrying on by Bute and his infernal adherents, therefore there can be no doubt but his Lordſhip's declining ſo infamous a buſineſs proceeds from ſuch motives as do honour to a ſoldier and a patriot.

May 20. At five o'clock Mr. Burke brought up and preſented a Remonſtrance and Repreſentation from the Aſſembly of the Colony of New York, the main purport of which is directed againſt the propriety of taxing the American Colonies in the Britiſh Parliament. As ſoon as the Remonſtrance was read by the Clerk, Mr. Burke moved that the ſame be referred to a Committee, and Lord North moved an amendment. A debate now enſued, which continued, till half after ſeven o'clock, when the queſtion being put on the amendment, the Houſe divided, Ayes 186, Noes 67.

Upon which a ſhort Debate enſued, and the principal Speakers were, for the Amendment, Lord North, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Jenkenſon, Mr. Aubrey, and Mr. Thomas Walpole; againſt it, Mr. Cruger, Mr. T. Townſhend, Mr. C. Fox, Mr. Burke, Governer Johnſon, and Serjeant Adair.

Mr. Burke introduced the Buſineſs in a ſhort and pathetic Speech, and was anſwered by Lord North in a very plauſible Manner; to which Mr. Cruger replied with much Spirit and Eloquence; and the Debates upon the whole were very intereſting and entertaining.

The following was the amendment propoſed by Lord North on Monday laſt, on the Repreſentation and Remonſtrance from New York, preſented to the Houſe by Mr. Burke:

As ſoon as the Act of the 6th of George III was called for and a clauſe read, it was moved, after the word Remonſtrance to inſert, "In which the ſaid Aſſembly claim to themſelves rights derogatory to, and inconſiſtent with, the legiſlative authority of Parliament, as declared by the ſaid Act."

On Saturday evening ſome diſpatches were received at Lord Dartmouth's Office from General Gage at Boſton, brought by a ſhip arrived at Briſtol from that place, after a quick paſſage, which were forwarded to his Majeſty.

The Spaniſh Miniſtry have given the *ſtrongeſt Aſſurances* to the Britiſh Ambaſſador at Madrid, that the Armament now fitting out in the different Ports of Spain, "*is "not intended to act againſt Great Britain "or her Colonies.*"

A *correſpondent*, on whoſe Authority we can rely, informs us, that the Deſtination of the Spaniſh Squadron has at length been diſcovered. It is intended to rendezvous at Cadiz, and to ſail from thence directly for the RIO DE JANEIRO in South America, where the Spaniards and Portugueſe have been at War for ſeveral Years, and the latter have generally had the Superiority.

Thurſday night an expreſs arrived with the news of the death of the Queen of Denmark, on the 11th inſtant, at Zell, of a fever, aged twenty three years and ten months, ſhe was born the 22d of July 1751.

HOUSE of LORDS, May 19.

The Duke of Manchеſter preſented a paper intitled, A memorial from the Houſe of Aſſembly of New York, and moved that the ſame might be read. A matter of order was now ſtarted, whether it would be regular to receive the ſaid Memorial, as his Grace had not ſtated the contents, and declined to do ſo farther than reading the title and the prayer deſiring the repeal of certain acts of Parliament, and praying redreſs. Lords Townſhend, Buckingham, and Denbigh objected to it on ſeveral other grounds, particularly to the very title Memorial, which they contended was improper, and expreſſive of diſreſpect towards the Houſe, and a diſclaiming of its legiſlative authority. Lord Sandwich ſpoke fully to the regularity and mode of proceeding and moved an amendment, by adding after the word "Memorial," the contents whereof having not been opened. The Duke of Richmond differed as to the point of fact; for he inſiſted, that part at leaſt of the Contents had been opened, and moved an amendment to the laſt amendment, by adding the concluding words of the Memorial, which had been read by the Duke of Manchеſter. This gave another turn to the Debate, and Lord Gower inſiſted, as his Grace had refuſed, though often preſſed to make known the contents, his Lordſhip moved another amendment to the queſtion ſo amended. The debate now took entirely another turn; and a warm debate aroſe about the manner of getting rid of the ſeveral amendments, and coming back to the main queſtion, that the ſaid Memorial be now read, in which the Lords Mansfield, Camden, Shelburne, Weymouth, Dudley, Dartmouth, and Marchment, ſpoke At length, after four hours and a half continual altercation, doubt and uncertainty, the queſtion was put on the motion, as amended by Lord Sandwich, which was carried in the negative without a diviſion; and the queſtion on the original motion, "that ſaid Memorial be now read, being put, there appeared

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So the Memorial was rejected by a majority of almoſt three to one.

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Governor Gage, *to the Earl of* Dartmouth, *dated* Boſton, *17th Feb.* 1775.

"I am honoured with your Lordſhip's diſpatch of the 10th of December, No. 13; as alſo of your Lordſhip's circular letter of the ſame date, incloſing copies of his Majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech to both Houſes of Parliament, with the addreſſes of the Lords and Commons thereupon.

"The firm reſolution expreſſed in his Majeſty's ſpeech to maintain the authority of the ſupreme legiſlature, over all parts of the empire, and the aſſurances given by the new Parliament to ſupport his Majeſty's meaſures, in which the demagogues here flattered themſelves to find abetters and defenders of their conduct, has caſt a damp upon the faction; but they ſtill entertain hopes, that the reſolves of their Continental Congreſs will work in their favour.

"Your Lordſhip will be told of the late inſtance of loyalty in the New York Aſſembly, which has had very good effects, and we are told that they are changing their ſentiments at Philadelphia. The fury into which people were thrown, and which ſpread like an infection from town to town, and from province to province, is hardly to be paralleled, where no oppreſſion was actually felt, but they were ſtirred up by every means that art could invent. They were made to believe, that their religion was in danger, their lands to be taxed, and that the troops were ſent to inforce the meaſures, and wantonly to maſſacre the inhabitants. People well diſpoſed, caught the popular fever; and when it raged at the higheſt, the Delegates were choſen for the Continental Congreſs: ſo that, as we are told, the greateſt incendiaries in moſt provinces were elected. It required temperate management, and much pains, to undeceive the people, who are more moderate in general, tho' numbers ſtill hold their firſt prejudices.

"If this Provincial Congreſs is not to be deemed a rebellious meeting, ſurely ſome of their reſolves are rebellious, though they affect not to order, but only to *recommend* meaſures to the people; which meaſures I have learnt, from *the* EMISSARIES *I have ſent through the country*, have not been regarded as to the raiſing of money, though they have been training men in ſeveral townſhips, as they could get them in the humour to aſſemble. This new-elected congreſs met on the firſt inſtant, and I tranſmit your Lordſhip ſome of the reſolves. I am juſt informed, that they have adjourned themſelves.

"Nothing can be attempted here till the reception that the proceedings of their great Congreſs meets with in England, is known. The ſending a detachment to Marſhfield has had a good effect in that quarter of the country, and I hope will encourage other places, where oppreſſion is felt, to make applications of the ſame nature.

WATERTOWN, July 3.

Capt. Tileſton arrived at Newbury laſt Wedneſday, in 21 days from Newfoundland, and informs us, that a greater number of veſſels had arrived from Europe for the fiſhery than uſual, as the Colonies were not

permitted to fish on the banks there; but finding they could not procure flour, &c. several vessels returned home before Captain Tilleston sailed, and many more were soon to follow, (their voyages being broken up) in order, it's presumed to settle the *fare* with my *Lord North*!

The Hon. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; by the Continental Congress General and Commander in Chief of all the New-England forces, passed through this town yesterday, on his way to Cambridge, attended by a Committee from the Provincial Congress, and a train of other gentlemen, escorted by a company of horse from Marlborough.

There has been a discharge of cannon almost every day this week past, between the enemy at Boston neck, and our troops at Roxbury; and yesterday morning about 4 o'clock a very heavy cannonade began and continued till after eight; but we have not heard of any particulars, saving that the enemy fired two houses near the burying ground in Roxbury, by bombs, and that our forces have demolished the house lately occupied by Mr. Brown, on Boston neck.

PROVIDENCE, July 1.

By a return made a few days since at the head quarters of the American army, it appears, that only 48 provincials were killed in the late battle at Bunker's Hill, and 131 wounded; 30 of the latter were taken prisoners, and 6 have since died of their wounds in Boston; the prisoners that remain with the enemy (24 in number) are like to recover.

Several persons that have escaped from Boston assert, that the enemy had 1000 men killed, including those who had died of their wounds by Wednesday se'nnight; and that 700 wounded officers and soldiers remained then in the hospitals.—The Welch Fuzileers were nearly all cut off; only one Captain and 17 privates, it is said, remain of that regiment.

LONDON,

May 9. Upwards of 100 pieces of cannon, of a new construction, so light as to be carried by a man on horseback, and which carry balls from four to seven pounds weight, and 10,000 stands of arms, were shipped from the Tower in the course of the last week, for the use of the troops in America.

Fifty tons of ordnance stores is ordered to be got ready with all expedition to be shipped for the use of his Majesty's forces at Boston.

Orders are given for the men of war destined for the Newfoundland station, to be considerably augmented, to carry into execution an act of this sessions, to prevent any vessels from some of the North American provinces fishing on that coast, &c.

April 18. The joint declaration lately published in the Dutch Gazettee, prohibiting any commercial intercourse between their subjects and the British American Colonies, we are assured, was obtained with great difficulty, and was never meant to be strictly enforced. A sloop of war was sent to the Texel in order to hold up the parade, and give the whole the greater appearance of seriousness and importance; but when the sloop arrived there the Captain was given to understand, that his instructions were not properly drawn up, and that he must not be too prying, for it was never intended to establish a precedent so destructive of the commercial freedom of the republic.

Advice is received, that the Swallow, Capt. Ward, belonging to South Carolina, after an obstinate fight of three hours, has been taken by a small Spanish guarda costa in Glover's Reef, near the Bay of Honduras, and carried into Campeachy, where the crew are imprisoned; the Captain was inhumanly tortured to death, by beginning with drawing his teeth, fingers and toe nails &c. a piece of cruelty frequently used by the Spaniards.

May 6. According to authentic accounts from France, the French land forces absolutely consist at present of 350 000 men all remarkable well disciplined, and particularly the artillery corps were never so strong and so well exercised in arms as they at present are.

Comparative view of the Maritime forces of England, France, and Spain.—France and Spain have fit for immediate service, 146 sail of the line —England has fit for immediate service 93 ——Majority in favour of France and Spain, 53.

The Death of the Queen of Denmark it is expected will greatly affect her royal husband, as he was just perfectly convinced of her innocence, and was taking such measures as promised her amends for the hard fate she had experienced; and had she lived two months longer, there is no doubt but that she would once more have made the subjects of Denmark happy by her presence at Copenhagen.

We just learn the important intelligence, that the republic of Ragusa have thrown off the yoke of the Porte, and put themselves under the protection of the Emperor of Germany; and all their ships are in future to have the imperial flag. What consequences this revolution will be attended with, we very anxiously expect to learn.

On Wednesday last a bill was brought into the House of Lords, and once read for a total repeal, on the 1st of May 1776, of the late act for making more effectual provision for the government of Quebec, in North-America. Lord Camden acquainted the House that he had delayed the proposed repeal, till the 1st of May, that a better plan might be provided in the interval. [*But there is not the least doubt but that this, like all other salutary bills, will be thrown out, in both Houses.*]

SOUTH-CAROLINA, June 23.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Charles-Town, Wednesday, June 21, 1775.

ORDERED,

THAT the Hon. William Henry Drayton, the Hon. Capt. Bernard Elliott, Col. Charles Pinckney, Col. James Parsons, Col. Isaac Motte, Col. Stephen Bull, Col. William Moultrie, Major Owen Roberts, Capt. Thomas Savage, Capt. John Huger, Miles Brewton, Thomas Ferguson, and Gabriel Capres, Esquires, be a Deputation to present to his Excellency the Governor the Address of this Congress.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. LORD WILLIAM CAMPBELL, *Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province aforesaid.*

The humble ADDRESS and DECLARATION of the PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

May it please your Excellency,

WE his Majesty's loyal subjects, the Representatives of the people of this colony, in Congress assembled, beg leave to disclose to your Excellency the true causes of our proceedings; not only that upon your arrival among us, you may receive no unfavourable impression of our conduct, but that we may stand justified to the world.

When the ordinary modes of application for redress of grievances, and the usual means of defence against arbitrary impositions have failed, mankind generally have had recourse to those that are extraordinary. Hence the origin of the Continental Congress, and hence the present representation of the people in this colony.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the grievances of America; they have been so often represented that your Excellency cannot be a stranger to them. Let it therefore suffice to say, that the hands of his Majesty's ministers have long lain heavy, now press us with intolerable weight. We declare, that no love of innovation, no desire of altering the constitution of Government, no lust of independence, has had the least influence upon our councils: But, alarmed and roused by a long succession of arbitrary proceedings by wicked administrations, impressed with the greatest apprehensions of instigated insurrections, and deeply affected by the commencement of hostilities by the British troops against this continent, solely for the preservation and in defence of our lives, liberties, and properties, we have been impelled to associate, and to take up arms.

We sincerely deplore those slanderous informations, and wicked counsels, by which his Majesty has been led into measures, which, if persisted in, must inevitably involve America in all the calamities of civil war, and rend the British empire. We only desire the secure enjoyment of our invaluable rights, and we wish for nothing more ardently, than a speedy reconciliation with our mother country, upon constitutional principles.

Conscious of the justice of our cause, and the integrity of our views, we readily profess our loyal attachment to our Sovereign, his crown and dignity: And trusting the event to Providence, we prefer Death to Slavery.

These things we have thought it our duty to declare, that your Excellency, and thro' you, our august Sovereign, our fellow subjects, and the whole world, may clearly understand, that our taking up arms, is the result of dire necessity, and in compliance with the first law of nature.

We entreat and trust, that your Excellency will make such a representation of the state of this colony, and of our true motives, as to assure his Majesty, that, in the midst of all our complicated distresses, he has no subjects in his wide dominions, who more sincerely desire to testify their loyalty and affection, or who would be more willing to devote their lives and fortunes in his real service.

By order of the Provincial Congress, at Charlestown, June 20*th*, 1775.

HENRY LAURENS, President.

The deputation being returned, the Honourable Mr. Drayton reported, that they having delivered the address to the Governor, his Excellency was pleased to make the following answer:

Gentlemen,

I KNOW of no Representatives of the People of this Province, except those constitutionally convened in General Assembly, and am incompetent to judge of the Disputes which at present unhappily subsist between Great Britain and the American Colonies.

It is impossible, during the short interval since my Arrival, that I should have acquired such a Knowledge of the State of the Province, as to be at present able to make any Representation thereupon to his Majesty, but you may be assured that no Representations shall be ever made by me, but what shall be consistent with Truth, and with an earnest Endeavour to promote the real Happiness and prosperity of the Province.

WM. CAMPBELL.

Published by Order of the Congress.

PETER TIMOTHY, Secretary.

June 21st, 1775.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.

Wednesday last was married at Princeton, the Reverend Samuel Smith, to Miss Anne Witherspoon, daughter of the Reverend Doctor Witherspoon, President of the College of New Jersey.

Extract of a letter from London, dated May 12, 1775.

"I did not, till this day receive your kind favour of March 17, which confirmed the agreeable intelligence of the decisive victory of the Sons of Liberty in New York, over the pitiful and mercenary supporters of despotism.

"The Remonstrance of their Assembly to the House of Commons, Mr. Burke, the Agent, is to present next Monday, the 15th instant. I fancy you may take it for granted, the Ministry are determined it shall not be received,—but if their minds should change before that time, it will be received only to be contemned, by ordering it to lie on the table, which is almost as slighting a mode of procedure as refusing to receive it; thus are applications treated, when made in the very manner the Ministers themselves have pointed out. In short, nothing will please, but an absolute and total submission at the shrine of despotism, of the Lives, Liberties and Property, of yourselves and posterity to endless generations. Whether these things are not worthy of contending for, even unto death, I leave you to judge, who may enjoy the blessings of them, or *feel* the *curse* of wanting them forever. The advantages of commerce are now, for the first time in this kingdom, held as nought, by our wicked ministers, as they suppose, commerce enlarges the ideas of men in general, and gives more aversion to tyranny than confined employment, therefore, *the trade of poor Old England, is to be buried in the same grave with American Liberty.*

"The merchants and manufacturers, you well know, however, before this, have bestirred themselves in the American cause, but as they did not really feel their exertions were not *earnest* enough to command success. For my own part, I am convinced —this business can never be settled without bloodshed, unless you are *tame* enough to give up every thing that can be held dear in this world, viz. CIVIL and RELIGIOUS LIBERTY to absolute tyranny; because I know the ministers, or in plain words, their master, Lord Bute, has ordained it shall be. In my mind, there would not be one moment's hesitation about the choice:—We can die but once, and never on a better occasion than in the cause of GOD, and the rights of mankind. The friends of Liberty in this country, who are really numerous, look to you with wonderful attention; they expect much good from your virtue, and in my judgment, when the first engagement happens in America, a flame will burst out here, that must overwhelm the contrivers of all this mischief. The eyes of all Europe are upon you, and I believe we should have had a foreign war before this, but France and Spain wait to see the business first fairly began in America: However, this day the foreign mail brings certain intelligence of twelve Spanish men of war arriving at Cadiz from the Mediterranean, which has occasioned much speculation among the politicians, and horrible grimaces among the ministerial gentry.—I am no enthusiast, but still I am convinced, that this American business is in the hand of Providence, to make you a great and wonderful empire

"Every circumstance is in your favour, and I have no doubt of your sagacity and virtue in taking advantage thereof. We suppose, by this time, all the troops for Boston have left Ireland, seven regiments of infantry and one of horse, the foot may be about 3000 effective men, and the horse from 2 to 400. The cavalry, if they arrive (for probably many will die on the passage) cannot be fit for service this summer. Next week Sir George Saville in the House of Commons, and Lord Camden in the House of Lords, are each of them to present a petition from the inhabitants of Quebec, praying for the repeal of the Quebec government act, when each of them, in their several Houses, will make a motion for that purpose.

"From what knowledge I have of America, it appears to me an absolute certainty, that the ministerial plan of slavery that is formed for you, can never succeed, if you continue unanimous and determine to resist, even unto death, rather than resign your Liberties. Depend on your own *efforts*, and leave the issue to Providence, which, as the guardian of virtue, will certainly make your *efforts* successful."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Paris, dated May 2, 1775, *to his friend in Philadelphia.*

"I find the French are extremely attentive to our American politics, and to a man strongly in favour of us. Whether mostly from ill will to Britain, or friendship to the Colonies, may be matter of doubt; but they profess it to be upon a principle of humanity, and a regard to the natural rights of mankind. They say that the Americans will be either revered, or detested by all Europe, according to their conduct at the approaching crisis; they will have no middle character; for in proportion as their virtue and perseverance will render them a glorious, their tame submission will make them a despicable people."

Extract of a letter from London, dated May 10.

"Before you receive this, you will probably have determined the fate of both parts of the British empire in that venerable Assembly the Continental Congress. We have no fears for you, but the infatuation of the ministry here gives us as much to apprehend as ever. It is still the full persuasion of all the Courtiers (and I almost think of the greatest part of the nation) that notwithstanding all your seeming firmness and hostile preparations, you will submit to any thing rather than contend with us. A very short time will now determine that matter; for there is no appearance of any relaxation here. We wait for the great event with the most anxious and distressing impatience."

We hear that three ancient and infirm persons, inhabitants of Charlestown, are missing since the burning of that fine town by the British savages.

NEW-YORK, July 13.

THE Committee of Secrecy and Inspection do report, That being called upon by Messrs. Buchannans to attend the Landing of a Number of Passengers from on board the Snow Christy, Hugh Riley, Master, from Greenock, in Scotland, bound to Georgia, they carefully inspected the Chests and Baggage of the said Passengers; that they found in the Chest of Alexander M'Donald, of St. George's Parish, in Maryland, a Parcel of Cloths in Patterns, and several other Packages of Goods, amounting to (by the Information of the said M'Donald) Three Hundred Pounds, Sterling, and upwards; which Goods, with the Owner, were sent down on board the said Vessel, to proceed to the Place of her Destination. They further report, That the Brig Three Sisters, Capt. Neck, departed from this Port on Monday Afternoon with the Goods which she brought into this Port.

JOHN IMLAY.
July 5, 1775. DANIEL PHOENIX.
WILLIAM BEDLOW.

Ordered, That the said M'Donald be held up in the public Papers, as a Violator of the Association of the Continental Congress.

ISAAC LOW, Chairman.

Sop Thief! Stop Thief!

STOLEN on Tuesday morning last, out of the house of Abraham Bond, 30*l.* in cash, by an Englishman of middle size, about five feet six inches high, dark complexion, and has a large scar on his right cheek occasioned by the small pox: Had on a black and white Witton coat, striped yellow and white double breasted vest, black breeches, brown rib'd stockings, large silver shoe buckles, chase work, wore a small hat bound with black ribbon, short black curled hair, and one of his upper fore teeth out ——Whoever takes up said Thief and brings him to the subscriber, living in New York, or secures him in any of his Majesty's Goals so that he may brought to justice, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

97 1700. ABRAHAM BOND.

New York July 9, 1775.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, an indented Scotch servant lad, named Robert Marshall, about 5 feet 2 inches high, talks broad Scotch, fresh coloured smooth face, fair hair cut very short; is in conversation very sly and plausible, may pretend to a knowledge in the tobacco cutting business.—Had on when he went away, or took with him, a dark grey cloth coat and waistcoat, velvet breeches, worsted stockings, canvas and striped cotton trowsers, shoes with yellow metal buckles, round felt hat.

Whoever takes up said servant, and brings him to me in Wall Street, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

97 1700 WILLIAM MAXWELL.

Somerset County, } ss. PURSUANT to an order of the inferior court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset. Notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Zebulon Crusen, and Folkert Folkers, insolvent debtors, confined in the goal of the county of Somerset, aforesaid; that they be and appear before any two of the judges of said court at Hillsborough, in the county aforesaid, on Saturday the 5th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, of said day; to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignement of said debtors estate should not be made to such persons as that day shall be appointed, and they be released from their confinement agreeable to the directions of an act of the Governor, council and General Assembly of the province of New-Jersey, lately made and passed, intitled an act, for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Somerset goal, June 22, 1775. 97 1700

LONDON.

May 19. A correſpondent who was preſent at the debates in a certain Houſe on Wedneſday, obſerves, that it appeared moſt evident from what came out in the matters relative to the armament now ready to ſail, that Spain muſt intend it againſt Portugal or Ireland. It alſo ſtood acknowledged by both parties, that England muſt ſupport Portugal at all events. What then is our condition when we expect to hear by the next ſhips that America is in arms againſt us.

It may alſo be depended on, that orders are now gone to Portſmouth to impreſs men. Lord Sandwich allowed that 17 ſhips were not ſufficient for our preſent ſituation; for he ſaid if they were wanted for Gibraltar we ſhould be left defenceleſs at home.

The ſtrength of the Spaniſh marine having been made on Wedneſday laſt a queſtion in the Upper Houſe, it may not be amiſs to inform our readers, that according to the beſt advices which have lately arrived, beſides the ſquadron departed from Ferrol, amounting according to ſome accounts to 65 ſail, and which is to be joined at Cadiz by a much larger force, thirty veſſels more are gone from Malaga to Carthagena in the Mediterranean, but on what deſtination is not known. As great preparations alſo, we are aſſured, are making by the Spaniards at Barcelona, and ſome even at Marſeilles, by permiſſion of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty;—the French likewiſe on their part, are very buſy in fitting out an armament at Breſt and Toulon, but as pretended only for the protection of their commerce in the Levant.

May 23 A meſſenger arrived on Sunday from Paris, at St. James's, and immediately ſet off for Kew, where after waiting about three hours, he was ſent off again with an anſwer.

Orders are given to take up ſome tranſport ſhips in order to carry ſtores and ammunition to Jamaica; likewiſe for two veſſels to carry ſalt proviſions for Gibraltar.

A report was current yeſterday at the weſt end of the town, that a new Indian war is begun with the Engliſh in the Eaſt Indies.

A private letter from Hamburgh ſays, that all their accounts from Berlin announce, that the King of Pruſſia is going to augment his troops, and that ſome grand projects are in agitation; and it is likewiſe added, that all their letters from Vienna hold the ſame language; they poſitively aſſert, that a reſolution has been taken in council to augment their forces, and that orders are given for raiſing four or five new regiments.

Sunday ſe'nnight an expreſs arrived at Dublin, for four more regiments to embark for America. It may be remembered that one chief inducement to paſſing the augmentation act was, that twelve thouſand men ſhould be always kept in Ireland; if then four regiments follow theſe which are gone already (and which are not yet replaced) there will be a great deficiency in the number to be kept there; and this beſides being a breach of royal promiſe, will expoſe that iſland to the attack of the Spaniards, who ſeem to be meditating ſome capital ſtroke.

The port of New York exported laſt year 19 500 hogſheads of ſi x ſeed, and Philadelphia and Baltimore 24 000.

We are informed that Miſs Hutchinſon, a daughter of Governor Hutchinſon, from America, is to be appointed a Maid of Honour to the Queen, in the room of the Hon. Miſs Johnſton, deceaſed.

Orders are given for the men of war deſtined for the Newfoundland ſtation, to be conſiderably augmented, to carry into execution an act of this ſeſſion, to prevent any veſſels from ſome of the North American provinces fiſhing on that coaſt, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Julyy 10.

By advice from Montreal, of June 2d, we are informed, that about 25 ſail of veſſels had arrived at Quebec from England, with dry goods (chiefly Indian commodities, with a great quantity of gun powder) that one tranſport from Boſton had alſo arrived at Quebec to get forage for the light horſe, and was expected to ſail again for Boſton about the firſt inſtant. A veſſel belonging to England, that had touched at New York, with a view of loading proviſions, &c. for Newfoundland, was arrived at Quebec, and taking in her cargo there.

We are informed that the people called Quakers, at a meeting in this city a few days ſince, have agreed to recommend it to their brethren, in their ſeveral meetings in this province and New Jerſey, to promote ſubſcriptions to raiſe money for the relief of the neceſſitous of all religious denominations, who are reduced to loſſes and diſtreſs, in this time of public calamity, to be diſtributed among them by a Committee of their brethren in New England, and a Committee appointed for the ſame purpoſe here.

NEW-YORK, July 13.

The firſt Inſtant the General Aſſembly of Connecticut met agreeable to a Summons from his Excellency Governor Trumbull.

The Account of the Death of Governor Shirley, in the Weſt-Indies, lately aſſerted in many public News Papers, is not true,

The Mercury Packet, Captain Dillon, ſailed laſt Sunday with the Mail for Falmouth:—In the above Veſſel went Paſſengers Major General Haldimand, Major Hutcheſon, Capt. Brehm, William Stark, Eſq; of London, Merchant, and Mr. Edward Smith, with his Family.

Laſt Week Mr. Thomas Lawrence, of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, was married to Miſs Morris, Daughter of Col. Lewis Morris, of Morriſſania, in the County of Weſtcheſter; a young Lady of great Merit and Beauty.

On the 3d Inſtant, his Excellency Governor Tryon, iſſued a Proclamation for proroguing the General Aſſembly of this Province to the 9th Day of Auguſt next.

More of the declarations of the Continental Congreſs, at Philadelphia, ſetting forth the cauſes and neceſſity of their taking up Arms; and alſo, of their ſecond letter to the people of Great Britain and Ireland, may be had of the Printer hereof this afternoon, after the News are printed.

Capt. White in the Brig Grenada Packet, arrived at Philadelphia, adviſes, that 12,000 Spaniſh Troops had ſailed from Barcelona for Alicant, to join the grand Fleet from Cadiz, which Fleet he met within the Streights of Cape de Gat, conſiſting of about 400 Sail. It was thought by moſt of the Engliſh at Barcelona, that it was deſigned for Gibraltar.

Captain ——, of New York, ſailed from Barcelona for Gibraltar with Captain White.

As a number of New Papers from Philadelphia and other parts, which uſed to come by the King's Poſt, are now ſent by the Conſtitutional Poſt, which comes in every Tueſday and Friday night, to John Holt's Printing Office in Water ſtreet, near the Coffee Houſe: Notice is hereby given to the owners of thoſe Papers, that they may be had on ſending for; or on a reaſonable allowance to the Penny Poſt, they will be carried and delivered by him.

The people of Virginia and ſome other American colonies, continue to be much embarraſſed between their reſpect to the ancient forms of government, and officers which according to thoſe forms were appointed to the adminiſtration of public affairs; and their regard to their own freedom, and the moſt important rights and privileges of human nature, which it has long been the avowed buſineſs of thoſe forms, and officers, to take away and aboliſh. Inſtead of trying and puniſhing theſe officers, as traitors againſt the conſtitution, the moſt horrid of all traitors, the reſpect ſhewn them, and the attempts made to reconcile natural inconſiſtencies, are truly ridiculous, at the ſame time that they obſtruct and have the moſt pernicious effect on public affairs.

Lord Dunmore ſtill continues to injure and inſult the people of Virginia, with impunity!

WE the ſubſcribers, ſenſible of the advantages derived from the trade of the colony of Connecticut, and deſirous of giving their bills of credit, a currency equal to thoſe of the other neighbouring provinces, do promiſe and oblige ourſelves to receive the ſame in all payments whatſoever.

New York July 10, 1775.

Daniel Phenix, Samuel Breome, and Co. John Imlay, Woodward and Kip, Alexander Robertſon, and Co. Thomas Crabb, Murray, Sanſom, and Co. Van Vleck and Kip, Berrien and Fiſh, Iſaac Moſes, Thomas Galbreath, James Morton, James Parſons, Mott and Bowne, James Deſbroſſes, jun. Shotwell, Bowne, and Co Anthony Van Dam, Thomas Pearſal, Edward and William Laight, Haydock and Bowne, Samuel Bowne, Thomas Dobſon, Robert and James Totten, Thomas Franklin, Jacob Watſon, Haviland and Farrington, Henry Franklin, Samuel Franklin, Peter Vandervoort, Ebenezer and Thomas Haviland, John Lawrence, Quinby and Pell, Tideman Hull, Thomas Hazard, Peter T. Curtenius, Tucker and Bartow, Stockholm, Dickſon, and Staple, Duryee and Moore, Anthony and Jacob Abrams, Abraham E. Lott, Thomas and James Arden, Remſen and Peters, Chriſtopher Smith, Van Zandts and Kettletas, E. Miller, jun. Archibald Currie, Richard Deane, Dennis M'Ready, Abraham P. Lott, Thomas Randall, Shaw and Long, William Nelſon, Iſaac Rooſevelt, Jacobus Van Zandt, Charles M'Evers and Co. Mercer and Schenk, William Pagan, Templeton and Stewart, Robert Erſkine, Cornelius P. Low, Dennis and Dawſon, Samuel Judah, Theophilus Bache, David Seabury, John Hunt, Thomas W. Moore, Noel and Hazard, Anthony L. Bleecker, Hendrick Oudenaarde, Cornelius Clopper, Henry Wilmot, Daniel M'Cormick, Haller, Hazard and Blackwell, John Sebring, Curſon and Seton, John Morton, Thomas Burling, Wickham and Sickels, James Van Dyk, Peter Meſier, Abraham Brinkerhoff, Thomas B. Atwood, Oothout and Dument, Thomas Doughty, jun. Nicholas C. Bogart, G. Duyckinck, G. and W. Kettletas, Henry Van Vleck and Son, Thomas Gardner, George Ball, Grove Bend, William Denning, Peter Ketteltas, Abraham Brasher, James Byers, William Bedlow, Richard and Samuel Ray, John Reade, Nicholas Hoffman, John Smith, Abraham Duryee, Samuel Schuyler, Walter and Thomas Buchanans and Co. Francis Lewis and Son, James Beekman, Perry, Hoyt and Sherbrook, Nicholas De Peyſter, Iſaac Kip, Lewis Pintard, George and Jeronimus A. Remſen, Peter Elting, Garret Abeel, Robert Ray, George and William Ludlow, Iſaac Low; Smith Ramage, John Broome, Gerrard Wm. Beekman, V. Pearſe Aſhfield, Abraham Livingſton, Henry White, Richard Sharpe, John Schuyler, William Lowther, William Steward, James Bowne, Willet Seaman, John Pell, Thomas Pearſall, jun. William Uſtick, Philip Rhinelander, Joſeph Lawrence, George Spofford, John Franklin, Elijah Cock, Guirt Sp. Dewint, jun. Philip Brasher, William De Peyſter, John Stites, John Duryee, Harriſon Palmer, Comfort Sands, Obadiah Seaman, Peter Ryker, John B. Moore, John Poſt, White Matlack, John Lockhart, Cornelius V. Rants, John Byvank, Samuel Sacket, Nicholas Rooſevelt, Andrew Barclay, Joſeph Bull, Frederick Buffett, Mercer and Ramſey, Joſeph Totten.

Committee Chamber, New York, July 11th, 1775.

RESOLVED, that it be recommended to the inhabitants of this city and county, to take the paper bills of credit of the colony of Connecticut, in all payments, and to give it the ſame degree of circulation, and credit as is now given, to the bills of credit, of the neighbouring colonies.

By order of the Committee,

HENRY REMSEN, D. Chairman.

The following denomination of bills in New-York currency.

£. 2	0	0	lawful, is £	2	13	4	York
1	10	0	do.	2	0	0	do.
1	0	0	do.	1	6	8	do.
0	10	0	do.	0	13	4	do.
0	6	0	do.	0	8	0	do.
0	5	0	do.	0	6	8	do.
0	2	6	do.	0	3	4	do.

The difference is one third, being emitted at 6s. a dollar.

To the PUBLIC.

AS no perſon can ſecure himſelf from the ſlander of malicious tongues, and inaſmuch as I am not without my enemies, who have ſpread a number of falſehoods in order to injure me in my character, and property, I have therefore thought it expedient with the advice of good friends, to undeceive the Public. It has been reported as a truth, that I have refuſed to ſign the General Aſſociation, and that I had held ſecret correſpondence with General Gage, in order to ſupply the army with Flour, all which ſcandalous falſehoods I utterly deny, and am ready at any time to make oath to the following declaration, That I have long ſince ſigned the Aſſociation, and that on the firſt ſight thereof, without aſking, and alſo have as one of the Committee of Obſervation, adviſed others to do it—And that I have not at any time directly or indirectly, held any correſpondence with General Gage, nor none of his agents relating to buying Flour, or any proviſions whatever. STEPHEN CASE.

New Marlborough, July 11th, 1775.

WATERTOWN, July 3.

Since the battle of the 17th inſtant, a conſiderable body of the army, have been employed in fortifying Proſpect hill, Winterhill, and other eminences near Charleſtown. The former of which is a very fine ſituation, and in full view of the enemy on Bunkerhill, is ſaid to be now rendered almoſt impregnable. The lines on Winter hill are carrying on with great vigour and it is propoſed, we are informed, to extend them to thoſe on Proſpect hill. Similar works are carrying on at Roxbury: Breaſtworks, within about half a mile of the enemy's lines, have been thrown up acroſs the main ſtreet in that town. On a very high hill, a little diſtance from the meeting houſe, is erecting a ſtrong fortification within cannon ſhot of Boſton. The above works have been conſtructed to prevent any excurſions the enemy might attempt to make into the country, previous to nearer approaches that may be made for reſcuing that unfortunate capital out of the hands of its preſent unjuſt tyrannical invaders.

CAMBRIDGE. July 6.

None of the Men who have been raiſed by this and ſeveral other Colonies, are, in future, to be diſtinguiſhed as the Troops of any particular Colony, but as the Forces of "the united Colonies of North America," into whoſe joint ſervice they have been taken by the Continental Congreſs, and are to be paid and ſupported accordingly.

We hear from Exeter, New Hampſhire, that a Committee from the Congreſs, ſetting there waited on G. J. Eſq; Province Treaſurer, for what Money he had by him, belonging to the Province, and received from him 1500 £. which was ſafely conveyed to Exeter.

The Enemy early in the Morning of laſt Sabbath, in Return for ſome Cannon Shot they received from one of our Fortreſſes the Afternoon before, began, and continued for ſeveral Hours, a heavy Fire upon the Town of Roxbury both from their Cannon and Mortars. They ſet one Houſe on Fire, which was conſumed; but did little other Damage.

Laſt Monday Night died of the Wounds he received in the Battle of the 17th ult. the amiable, the gallant Col. Thomas Gardner, of this Place.

The following is thought to contain a true Account of the Loſs of the Enemy, including thoſe who died of their Wounds; taken June 29, 1775.

Return of the Killed at Charleſton the 17th June, taken from an orderly Serjeant in Boſton.

Commiſſion Officers 92. Serjeants 102, Corporals 100, Rank and File 753. Total of killed 1047. Wounded 445. Total of killed and wounded 1492.

HARTFORD, July 10.

Extract of a Letter from Fort George, (near Ticonderoga) dated June 29, 1775.

"The reports from the northward are various—it is thought from the beſt accounts, that the Canadians will be very reluctant to enter into the ſervice againſt the colonies, and it is pretty certain that General Carlton has hanged two or three of them for refuſing, and ſpeaking to diſcourage others; ſo that it is on the whole believed that through all the ſtratagems of tyranny, Carlton will dragoon a number of the Canadians and Indians into the ſervice, and it is generally believed he is making preparation to come againſt us; but ſome think otherwiſe, and that he is only fortifying at St. John's, to prevent any inceurſions from us. Doubtleſs a ſhort time will diſcover which of theſe is the truth. We have certain intelligence that Guy Johnſon is making all the intereſt poſſible to raiſe the Indians about the Lakes, and Oſwegatcha againſt us."——

Friday laſt the General Aſſembly of this colony ended the buſineſs of the ſpecial ſeſſion at this place—They have ordered two more regiments to be immediately raiſed in the colony, to conſiſt of 700 men each, excluſive of officers, who are to join the forces of the united colonies of North America, in defence of our common and violated rights.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

New-York, July 8th, 1775.

THE Continental Congreſs having recommended it to the inhabitants of the Colonies, to keep the Twentieth Day of July Inſtant, as a Day of Faſting and Prayer; this Congreſs do ſtrictly enjoin all Perſons in this Colony religiouſly to obſerve the ſaid Recommendation.——And we being taught by that Holy Religion declared by the merciful JESUS, and ſealed by his Blood, that we ought to acknowledge the Hand of GOD in all public Calamities; and being thoroughly convinced that the Great Diſpoſer of Events regardeth the Hearts of his Creatures, do moſt earneſtly recommend it to all Men, to conform themſelves to the pure Dictates of Chriſtianity, and by deep Repentance and the ſincere Amendment of their Lives, to implore of our Heavenly Father that Favour and Protection which he alone can give.

A true Copy from the Minutes.

JOHN M'KESSON, Sec'ry.

LATELY Imported from Georgia and Charleſtown, a Parcel of Rice, and to be Sold by Thomas Franklin, at his Store in the Fly.

97 1700 New York, July 12, 1775.

For Charleſtown, (South Carolina)

The SLOOP

New-York Packet,

Ferdinand Little, Maſter will ſail on Monday next, for freight or paſſage, apply to ſaid Maſter on board, lying at Lupton's wharf, or to Ward Hunt, near the Fly Market. 97

THOMAS BRIDGEN ATWOOD,

At his Store in Duke ſtreet, facing the Goaler's Marſhon, has for SALE,

A Quantity of Carolina Indigo very cheap for Caſh; the genuine Carolina Pink Root, fine Turkey Rhubarb, Alexandrian Senna, Glauber Salts, Sweet Oil in Bottles and Jars; Drugs and Medicines in general:—Alſo an Aſſortment of the moſt approved patented Medicines, viz.

Dr. James's Fever Powders,	Jeſuits Drops,
Dr. Hill's Pectoral Balſam of Honey,	Britiſh Oil,
Do. Tinctures of Valerian,	Harlem Oil,
Turlington's Balſam of Life,	Stoughton's Bitters,
Bateman's Pectoral Drops	Eſſence of Balm of Gilead,
Daffy's Elixir,	Hooper's Scotch Pills,
Frauneau's Female Elixir.	Lockyer's Pills,
	Anodyne Necklaces and Powders.

*** A ſet of Capital INSTRUMENTS, Hoſpital Lint, Marble Mortars of all Sizes and Prices.

FOUND, a Sum of Money, which the Owner may have again, on proving his Property and paying Charges. Enquire of the Printer. 97 1700

POETS CORNER.

TOM. GAGE'S PROCLAMATION,
Or thundering DENUNCIATION,
(Replete with Diſmaying)
Threatning Denunciation,
And ſpeedy Jugulation,
Of the New-Engliſh Nation.—
Who ſhall his pious ways ſue?

WHEREAS the Rebels hereabout,
Are ſtubborn ſtill, and ſtill hold out;
Refuſing yet to drink their Tea,
In ſpite of Parliament and Me;
And to maintain their bubble, Right,
Prognoſticate a real fight;
Preparing flints, and guns, and ball,
My army and the fleet to maul;
Mounting their guilt to ſuch a pitch,
As to let fly at ſoldier's breech;
Pretending they deſign'd a trick,
Tho' order'd not to hurt a chick;
But peaceably, without alarm,
The men of *Concord* to diſarm;
Or, if reſiſting, to annoy,
And ev'ry magazine deſtroy:—
All which, tho' long oblig'd to bear,
Thro' want of men, and not of fear;
I'm able now by augmentation,
To give a proper caſtigation;
For ſince th' addition to the troops,
Now re-inforce'd as thick as hops;
I can, like *Jemmy* at the *Boyne*,
Look ſafely on—Fight you *Burgoyne*;
And mow, like graſs, the rebel *Yankees*,
I fancy not thoſe *deadly* dances:—
Yet, e'er I draw the vengeful ſword,
I have thought fit to ſend abroad,
This preſent gracious Proclamation,
O! purpoſe mild the demonſtration,
That whoſoe'er keeps gun or piſtol,
I'll ſpoil the motion of his ſyſtole;
Or, whip his breech, or cut his weaſon,
As ſuits the meaſure of his Treaſon:—
But every one that will lay down
His hanger, hatchet, and muſket brown,
Shall not be beat, nor bruis'd nor bang'd,
Much leſs for paſt offences, hang'd;
But on ſurrendering his toledo,
Go to and fro unhurt as we do:—
But now I muſt, out of this plan, lock
Both SAMUEL ADAMS, and JOHN HANCOCK;
For thoſe vile traitors (like debentures)
Muſt be tuck'd up at all adventures;
As any preſſe of a pardon,
Would only tend thoſe rogues to harden:—
But every other mother's ſon,
The inſtant he deſtroys his gun,
(For thus doth run the King's command)
May, if he will, come kiſs my hand.—
And to prevent ſuch wicked game, as
Reading the plea of *Quoramus*;
Be this my proclamation ſpread
To every reader that can read:—
And as nor law nor right was known
Since my arrival in the town;
To remedy this fatal flaw,
I hereby publiſh Martial Law.
Mean while let all, and every one
Who loves his life forſake his gun;
And all the Council, by mandamus,
Who have been reckoned ſo infamous,
Return unto their habitation,
Without or let or moleſtation.—
Thus, graciouſly, the war I wage,
As witneſſeth my hand, ——TOM. GAGE.
By command of MOTHER CARY,
THOMAS FLUCKER, Secretary.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold
By JOHN ANDERSON,
At BEEKMAN'S SLIP,
AMERICAN LIBERTY:
A
POEM.

Sit mihi fas audita loqui. VIRGIL.

Jove fix'd it certain, that whatever day
Makes man a ſlave, takes half his worth away.
POPE.

* This Poem is humbly addreſſed to all true lovers of this once flouriſhing country, whether they ſhine as ſoldiers or ſtateſmen. In which, Ciceronian eloquence and patriotic fire are happily blended.

☞ At the ſame place may be had, a handſome aſſortment of new plays, pamphlets, &c.
And on Monday will be publiſhed,
No. 9 of the CRISIS.

FOUND

IN this City about ten days ago, a POCKET BOOK with ſome money in it. Whoever has loſt it, may have it again by applying to Joſeph Lewis, near Beekman's ſlip, and paying for this advertiſement. 96 99

JAMES WALLACE,
At the SIGN of the HOOD,
In Water ſtreet, oppoſite to Mr Van Zandt's, near the Coffee-Houſe, New-York,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentry, that he makes and ſells, black and white ſilk patent lace for ladies aprons, handkerchiefs &c. White thread do. for ladies and gentlemens ruffles; hoods, aprons and tippets, and ſeveral other things in that way; ſilk and thread gloves and mitts, the ſilk of which is American produce——He therefore hopes to be honoured with the commands of thoſe who wiſh to encourage their own manufacture. Stockings made in the beſt manner, for thoſe that bring their own ſtuff.

N. B. Silk ſtockings dreſt in the neateſt manner, as in London and Dublin, thereby preſerving their gloſs and colour to the laſt; ſtitches taken up in the beſt method, at the moſt reaſonable rates.
96 99

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS Barnard Jackſon, who formerly ſerved me the ſubſcriber as a clerk, is now diſcharged from my employ; theſe are to forewarn all perſons not to credit, or pay the aforeſaid Barnard Jackſon any money on my account.
ROBERT SINCLAIR.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
On HUNTER'S-QUAY, has for Sale,

A FEW hampers of beſt London porter old Madeira, Teneriffe, Frontinac, Malaga, and Red Port, Jamaica ſpirits, brandy, arrack Scotch barley and Scotch herrings in kegs, ſice, fig blue, and Engliſh cheeſe. Alſo
A few Logs Square Timber. 93——

To be SOLD,

FIVE Years Time of an indented Servant, by Trade a Weaver.
Inquire of the Printer. 95 8

Juſt publiſhed, and now reading by
WILLIAM GREEN,
Bookſeller oppoſite Mr. Robert Gaults, in Maiden Lane.

Two Volumes Octavo, in neat Binding, Price Twenty Shillings, *Pennſylvania Currency.*

POLITICAL
DISQUISITIONS;
Or, an ENQUIRY into public ERRORS, DEFECTS, and ABUSES:

Illuſtrated by, and eſtabliſhed upon facts and remarks, extracted from a variety of Authors, ancient and modern: Calculated to draw the timely *attention* of *Government* and *People* to a due conſideration of the neceſſity, and the means of *reforming* thoſe *Errors*, *Diſtreſſes*, and *Abuſes*; of *reſtoring* the *Conſtitution*, and *ſaving* the *State*.

BY J. BURGH, GENTLEMAN;
Author of the *Dignity of Human Nature*, and other Works.

After treating of our duty to the *God*, it is proper to teach that which we owe to our *Country*. For our Country is, as it were, a *ſecondary God*, and the firſt and greateſt *Parent*.—It is to be preferred to Parents, Wives, Children, Friends, and all things, the Gods only excepted.—And if our Country periſhes, it is as impoſſible to ſave an *individual*, as to preſerve one of the fingers of a mortified hand.
HERACLES.

MEMORANDUM. *Subſcribers who live in the country, are requeſted to ſend for their Books.*

To the ENCOURAGERS of this WORK.

SINCE the Propoſals for printing an American Edition of the POLITICAL DISQUISITIONS, was laid before the public, the Author, in London, hath publiſhed another Volume, being the third and laſt, with complete Indexes to the whole; which is the completion of this very uſeful and intereſting Work; peculiarly neceſſary, at this time, for all the friends of Conſtitutional Liberty, whether Britons or Americans.—To accommodate theſe Gentlemen with complete Sets who were pleaſed to encourage this edition by Subſcription—The Publiſhers, ROBERT BELL, of Third-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, of Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, are determined to print this third and laſt Volume, at the ſame price to ſubſcribers with each of the other Volumes, viz. *Ten Shillings*, Pennſylvania currency; although the Engliſh Edition, in three Volumes, is ſold at *Forty two Shillings*.

N B. Thoſe Gentlemen who intend to honour the Work with their Subſcriptions, are requeſted to favour the Publiſhers with their names; a liſt of which will be printed in the third and laſt Volume; becauſe the price of the three Volumes (to Non Subſcribers) will then be advanced to *Thirty ſix Shillings*.

Pot *and* Pearl Aſhes,

WHEREAS, an act of the General Aſſembly of this colony, was paſſed in the year 1766 for the prevention of frauds in the adulterations of pot and pearl aſhes, whereby it was enacted,

"That every manufacturer, or original owner of any pot aſh, or pearl-aſh, made for ſale, ſhall, upon each caſk or veſſel in which ſuch pot-aſh or pearl aſh ſhall be packed cauſe the ſame to be branded with the firſt letter of his chriſtian name, and with his ſirname at length; as alſo the name of the city, town, or diſtrict, in which ſuch pot-aſh or pearl aſh was made; and every perſon offering to ſell any pot-aſh or pearl-aſh, (the caſk or veſſel in which the ſame is contained, not being branded as aforeſaid,) ſhall forfeit and pay the ſame of five pounds"——And alſo,

"That any perſon who ſhall adulterate any pot-aſh or pearl-aſh, by mixing the ſame with any lime, Marine ſalt, or any other matter foreign to the nature of thoſe commodities, or by any other way or manner whatſoever, and afterwards offer the ſame to ſale, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of fifty pounds for each ton thereof; and ſo in proportion for any greater or ſmaller quantity of pot aſh or pearl-aſh."

Which act has been revived and enforced by an act of the laſt ſeſſions of the General aſſembly, and whereas, notwithſtanding the ſaid act, it frequently happens that pot and pearl aſhes are brought to be inſpected without any ſuch brand marks as thereby are directed, and many frauds attempted:——I have therefore thought proper to publiſh the above extracts, with a view that no perſon may pretend ignorance of the law, and that their inattention thereto in future, will be properly noticed by
JOSEPH ALLICOCK.
Inſpector of pot and pearl aſh.
New-York June 22 1775 94 7

To all thoſe Gentlemen above Albany, and elſewhere, who have for four years paſt received their news papers by the Albany poſt rider.

I SHOULD not at this time addreſs myſelf to you in this ſort were it not that I am now diſmiſs'd from the poſt office, and of courſe receive no pay there; and, I have, at the deſire of ſeveral Gentlemen continued riding,—but finding it will bring me in debt, unleſs I am paid punctually for the news papers, both old ſcore and new, Theſe are therefore to requeſt of all, to make immediate payment, either to the Printers, Rider, or the Stages where they are left, as they deſire to receive their papers. All perſons who want to ſend letters by the poſt to New-York, are deſired to leave them at the widow Vernon's, at the King's Arms in Albany, where all letters will be received and given out, until times are ſettled; and in New-York, at the houſe of Joel Holmes, at the north river, near the ferry ſtairs. He rides on the weſt ſide of Hudſon's river, and is every one's very
Humble ſervant, if well paid for it.
OLD ALBANY POST.

N. B. Four ſhillings a year for poſtage of each news paper.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, his name is JOHN M'LEAN, about 22 years old, but ſays he is 24; he is ſhort of his age, has light brown curl'd hair, ſpeaks ſlow, but good Engliſh; he is ſuppoſed to be gone towards Delaware in Suſſex county. Any perſon that will take up ſaid apprentice, and bring him to his maſter, at Springfield, Eaſt New Jerſey, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, paid by me
JOSEPH HORTON.

N. B. All perſons are hereby forbid to harbour ſaid apprentice.
July 3d, 1775. 96 99

John Laboyteaux,
TAYLOR,
At BEEKMAN's SLIP,
HAS FOR SALE,

A NEAT aſſortment of ſuperfine CLOTHS of the moſt faſhionable colours now wore in London.——ALSO

Fine mill'd drab cloths for watch coats,
Superfine Bath coatings,
Do. white and cloth coloured caſſeneys,
Do. ſpotted velvets,
Do hair ſhag,
Scarlet, green, buff, white, and ſky blue caſſimirs,
White and crimſon feather'd velvet,
White jeans,
Elegant gold and ſilver mixed tambour waiſtcoats, on white, pea green, French gray, and buff chain tabby,
White, crimſon, and black chain tabby,
Rich black twiſted ſilk, very neat for breeches,
Rich white ſilk ſtarett,
Do white ſilk ſerge do-ſoy,
Superfine white Dutch coat,
Do. black princeſs ſhag,
Do. ſilk and worſted breeches patterns,
Do. fattinets,
Do. rattinets and ſhalloons,
White and brown buckrams,
Black ſay, ſagathees, collar velvets,
White and nankeen cotton twiſts,
Brown Peſſia Holland,
Gold and ſilver ſpangle buttons,
Gold and ſilver ſtarkerdo.
Death head do.
Gilt and plained do.
Poliſhed ſteel buttons, very neat,
Gold and ſilver ware vellum loops with ſpangled heads,
Gold and ſilver hat bands with buckles,
Gilt and ſilvered hooks and eyes,
Taylors ſhears and irons,
Taylors notches,
Beſt Whitechapel needles,
Tambour needles with caſes,
Sewing ſilk,
Black four corded ſilk for embroidering,
Tambour ſilk and twiſt well aſſorted,
Scarf twiſt,
Nankeen and cloth coloured thread,
India nankeens.

Likewiſe, a large and elegant aſſortment of gold and ſilver lace, among which are ſome half laces for hats.—Gold and ſilver ſpangled buttons and loops, gold and ſilver treble French chain, ſingle do. gold and ſilver cord, gold and ſilver ſleazy, do. thread, do. vellum, rich gold and ſilver ſpangled Brandenburgh loops for gentlemen's clothes, gold and ſilver ſprig taſſels, gold and ſilver fringe ornamented with bullion knots for epaulets.——Any gentlemen that chooſe to have buttons made of the ſame cloth, can have them worked with pearl and ſpangle, with any ſprig or flower, that he or they may chooſe, as neat as thoſe made in London—He makes clergymen's and lawyer's gowns.

New-York Golden-Hill, 16th May, 1775.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant lad, named WILLIAM PHILLIPS, a Coachwainer by trade, he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, of a fair and freſh complexion, and has ſhort ſtraight hair, of a light brown colour. He had on when he went away, a blue cloth coat, and took with him, a claret coloured coat, and a green double breaſted waiſtcoat; a pair of nankeen breeches, alſo a pair of blue ſerge ditto, two new check ſhirts and one white ditto; it is ſuppoſed that he is gone towards New England. All perſons, or maſters of veſſels, are forewarned not to harbour, or carry the ſaid ſervant off at their peril. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Five Dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by me
89— JOHN KING.

LANDS
To be SOLD for half price.

WHEREAS the north wind has blew up ſuch a ſtorm, that I foreſee I ſhall ſoon be drove on the ſhore of eternity, and being deſirous to ſettle all my affairs my ſelf, and not trouble my friends, who perhaps will have enough to do with their own I therefore propoſe to ſell for half price, the following places, one Farm ſituate in New-Marlborough Precinct, in Ulſter county, containing 130 acres of land; a good new frame houſe, 3 rooms and 3 fire places, a fine young orchard of about 200 trees; it is well meadow'd and timber'd, a ſuitable place for any tradeſman, or trader, as the houſe ſtands at the meeting of four public roads, about two miles from Hudſon's river. One other farm of about 300 acres, near the Wallkill, about 25 miles from Newburgh landing. There are on ſaid land a good new block houſe, and ſome clear'd land: It is good plough land, of a rich ſoil. One other place, about 4 miles from Hudſon's river, in New Marlborough Precinct, containing 200 acres, a ſmall houſe on it, and ſome cleared land. Another farm not far from the ſame place, containing 400 acres, with a good new houſe on it, and a conſiderable part cleared and fenced. The whole excellent plough and meadow land, not one acre of waſte, or bad land on the whole. For further particulars inquire of
New-Marlborough, STEPHEN CASE.
June 28th, 1775. 93 6

NOTICE is hereby given, by the ſubſcriber, to all perſons who may have occaſion to tranſport any goods or merchandizes, or to go by water from New-York to Perth-Amboy, or from Perth-Amboy to New-York. That he has a good and convenient boat fitted for the purpoſe, named the York, with exceſſent accommodations, and a fine ſailer. He propoſes going two trips aweek, or as occaſion may require. The boat to attend at the lower end of the Long Bridge, near the Exchange, when at New York.
June 1ſt, 1775. 94 7 DAVID COLLINS.

ALL perſons indebted to Peter Bauſher, blackſmith, deceaſed, by bonds, notes, or book debts, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring their accounts properly atteſted, to us.
GEORGE JANEWAY, AND JOHN WALTER. } Executors.
Who have for ſale, good Honduras mahogany, and mahogany furniture. 94 7

HENRY O'BRIAN,
Stay Maker from DUBLIN,

MOST gratefully acknowledges the favours he hath received of his kind cuſtomers, and with the utmoſt gratitude returns them and the public in general, many thanks for their encouragement, which he hopes he ſhall continue to merit, by a cloſe and conſtant attendance to his buſineſs, with an obliging readineſs to ſerve all who may pleaſe to favour him with their commands. He hath all kinds of Stays ready made in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit, where Ladies may be alſo ſupplied with all kinds of French and Mecklenburgh waiſtcoats, Riding ditto, &c. in the neweſt faſhions and on the ſhorteſt notice, by the Publick's humble ſervant, at the ſign of the Stays, in Broad Street, near the City Hall. 93—

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE
NEW STAGE COACHES,

THAT conſtantly ply between New York and Philadelphia, the one ſets out from Powles Hook ferry, oppoſite New-York, and the other from Mr. Little's, in Fourth ſtreets, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, at the ſign of the Indian Queen, in Philadelphia, every Tueſday and Friday morning, at or before ſunriſe; and meet at Princeton the ſame nights, where they exchange paſſengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia; ſo as to perform the journey in two days from New York to Philadelphia. The price for each paſſenger in the coach, *thirty ſhillings*, and out paſſengers *twenty ſhillings*, *procl.* each paſſenger allowed to take 14lb. baggage, and above that, to pay *two pence* per pound.

THE FLYING MACHINE

STILL continues, and ſets out every Monday and Thurſday mornings, from Powles Hook ferry oppoſite New York, and from the ſign of the Croſs keys in Philadelphia, at the corner of Third and Cheſnut ſtreets, and meet at Princeton the ſame nights, exchange paſſengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia, ſo as to perform the journey in two days. The price for each paſſenger *twenty one ſhillings*, and goods as uſual, only each paſſenger allowed 14lb. The paſſengers are deſired to croſs over the ferry to Powles Hook the evening before, as the ſtages ſet off early.

It is hoped that this very expenſive undertaking will meet with encouragement from all Ladies and Gentlemen, as they may depend upon punctual performance, by the public's moſt obliged ſervant, 82—
JOHN MERCEREAU.

BY VIRTUE of a power contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made and executed in due form of law, by John Hudſon, to me the Subſcriber, bearing date the ſecond day of May in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty nine, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be expoſed to ſale at public Vendue, on the premiſes, on Tueſday the 29th day of Auguſt next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, agreeable to the directions of an act of the legiſlature of the colony of New-York, entitled, "an act for the more effectual regiſtry of mortgages, and for ſecuring the Purchaſers of mortgaged eſtates," paſſed the 19th of March, 1774, All that certain piece or parcel of Land, Meſſuage, or Tenement, ſituate, lying, and being in the town of Goſhen, in Orange county, and province of New-York, being part of Lot No. 6. in the original diviſion of ſaid town, and is bounded as follows, (that is to ſay) beginning at a ſtake with ſtones about it, ſtanding on the north weſt ſide of the high way leading through ſaid town, and runs thence ſouth, forty three degrees, and forty five minutes, weſt, thirty feet, to a ſtake with ſtones about it, thence north forty ſix degrees and fifteen minutes, weſt one hundred feet, to a ſtake with ſtones about it, thence north, forty-three degrees and forty five minutes, eaſt, thirty feet, to a ſtake with ſtones about it, thence ſouth, forty ſix degrees and fifteen minutes, eaſt, one hundred feet, to the place where it firſt began; containing three thouſand ſquare feet of land, whereon is a framed dwelling houſe with other improvements, all which will be ſold at the time and place aforeſaid, unleſs the principal money, together with the intereſt due thereon, and ſecured by the ſaid mortgage, be paid and diſcharged before that time.
WILLIAM HUDSON.
Blooming-Grove, February, 23, 1775. } 78——1703

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, or GENERAL ADVERTISER Numb. 1697.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1775.

A genuine Copy of General LEE's LETTER *to General* BURGOYNE, *upon his arrival in Boston.* [*General* LEE *served in Portugal under General* BURGOYNE *last war.*]

Philadelphia, June 7th, 1775.

MY DEAR SIR,

WE have had twenty different accounts of your arrival at Boston, which have been regularly contradicted the next morning; but as I now find it certain that you are arrived, I shall not delay a single instant addressing myself to you. It is a duty I owe to the friendship I have long and sincerely professed for you; a friendship to which you have the strongest claims from the first moments of our acquaintance. There is no man from whom I have received so many testimonies of esteem and affection; there is no man whose esteem and affection, could, in my opinion have done me greater honour. I entreat and conjure you therefore, my dear Sir, to impute these lines not to a petulent itch of scribbling, but to the most unfeigned solicitude for the future tranquility of your mind, and for your reputation. I sincerely lament the infatuation of the times, when men of such a stamp as Mr. Burgoyne, and Mr. Howe can be seduced into so impious and nefarious a service by the artifice of a wicked and insidious court and cabinet. You, Sir, must be sensible that these epithets are not unjustly severe. You have yourself experienced the wickedness and treachery of this court and cabinet. You cannot but recollect their manœuvres in your own select committee, and the treatment yourself as president received from these abandoned men. You cannot but recollect the black bufinefs of St. Vincents, by an opposition to which you acquired the highest and most deserved honour. I shall not trouble you with my opinion of the right of taxing America without her own consent, as I am afraid, from what I have seen of your speeches, that you have already formed your creed upon this article; but I will boldly affirm, had this right been established by a thousand statutes, had America admitted it from time immemorial, it would be the duty of every good Englishman to exert his utmost to divest Parliament of this right, as it must inevitably work the subversion of the empire. The malady under which the state labours is indisputably derived from the inadequate representation of the subject, and the vast pecuniary influence of the crown. To add to this pecuniary influence and incompetency of representation, is to insure and precipitate our destruction. To wish any addition can scarcely enter the heart of a citizen who has the least spark of public virtue, and who is at the same time capable of seeing consequences the most immediate. I appeal, Sir, to your own conscience, to your experience and knowledge of our court and parliament; and I request you to lay your hand upon your heart, and then answer with your usual integrity and frankness, whether, on the supposition America should be abject enough to submit to the terms imposed, you think a single guinea raised upon her would be applied to the purpose (as it is ostentatiously held out to deceive the people at home) of easing the mother country? Or whether you are not convinced that the whole they could extract would be applied solely to heap up still further the enormous fund for corruption which the crown already possesses, and of which a most diabolical use is made. On these principles I say, Sir, every good Englishman, abstracted of all regard for America, must oppose her being taxed by the British Parliament; for my own part I am convinced that no argument (not totally abhorrent from the spirit of liberty and the British constitution) can be produced in support of this right. But it would be impertinent to trouble you upon a subject which has been so amply, and in my opinion, so fully discussed. I find by a speech given as yours in the public papers, that it was by the King's positive command you embarked in this service. I am somewhat pleased that it is not an office of your own seeking, tho', at the same time, I must confess that it is very alarming to every virtuous citizen, when he sees men of sense and integrity, (because of a certain profession) lay it down as a rule, implicitly to obey the mandates of a court, be they ever so flagitious. It furnishes, in my opinion, the best arguments for the total reduction of the army. But I am running into a tedious essay, whereas I ought to confine myself to the main design and purpose of this letter, which is to guard you and your colleagues from those prejudices which the same miscreants, who have infatuated General Gage, and still surround him, will labour to instil into you, against a brave, loyal, and most deserving people. The avenues of truth will be shut up to you. I assert, Sir, that even General Gage will deceive you, as he has deceived himself: I do not say he will do so designedly. I do not think him capable; but his mind is so totally poisoned, and his understanding so totally blinded by the society of fools and knaves, that he no longer is capable of discerning facts as manifest as the noon day sun. I assert, Sir, that he is ignorant, that he has from the beginning been consummately ignorant of the principles, temper, disposition, and force of the colonies. I assert, Sir, that his letters to the ministry, at least such as the public have seen, are one continued tissue of misrepresentation, injustice, and tortured inferences from mis-stated facts. I affirm, Sir, that he has taken no pains to inform himself of the truth; that he has never conversed with a man who has had the courage or honesty to tell him the truth.

I am apprehensive that you and your colleagues may fall into the same trap, and it is the apprehension that you may be inconsiderately hurried by the vigour and activity you possess, into measures which may be fatal to many innocent individuals, may hereafter wound your own feelings, and which cannot possibly serve the cause of those who sent you, that has prompted me to address these lines to you.—I most devoutly wish, that your industry, valour, and military talents, may be reserved for a more honourable and virtuous service against the natural enemies of your country, (to whom our court are so basely complacent) and not be wasted in ineffectual attempts to reduce to the wretchedest state of servitude, the most meritorious part of your fellow subjects. I say, Sir, that any attempts to accomplish this purpose must be ineffectual. You cannot possibly succeed. No man is better acquainted with the state of this continent than myself. I have run through almost the whole colonies, from the north to the south, and from the south to the north. I have conversed with all orders of men, from the first estated gentleman to the lowest planters and farmers, and can assure you that the same spirit animates the whole. Not less than an hundred and fifty thousand gentlemen, yeomen, and farmers, are now in arms, determined to preserve their liberties or perish. As to the idea that the Americans are deficient in courage, it is too ridiculous and glaringly false to deserve a serious refutation. I never could conceive upon what this notion was founded. I served several campaigns in America last war, and cannot recollect a single instance of ill behaviour in the provincials, where the regulars acquitted themselves well. Indeed we still remember some instances of the reverse, particularly where the late Colonel Grant, (he who lately pledged himself for the general cowardice of America) ran away with a large body of his own regiment, and was saved from destruction by the valour of a few Virginians. Such preposterous arguments are only proper for the Rigby's and Sandwich's, from whose mouths truth never issued, and to whose breasts that and decency are utter strangers. You will much oblige me in communicating this letter to General Howe, to whom I could wish it should be in some measure addressed, as well as to yourself. Mr. Howe is a man for whom I have ever had the highest love and reverence. I have honoured him for his own connections, but above all for his admirable talents and good qualities. I have courted his acquaintance and friendship, not only as a pleasure, but as an ornament: I flattered myself that I had obtained it. Gracious God! is it possible that Mr. Howe should be prevailed upon to accept of such an office! The brother of him, to whose memory the much injured people of Boston erected a monument, should be employed as one of the instruments of their destruction! But the fashion of the times it seems is such, as renders it impossible that he should avoid it. The commands of our most gracious Sovereign, are to cancel all moral obligations, to sanctify every action, even that that the Satrap of an eastern despot would start at. I shall now beg leave to say a few words with respect to myself and the part I act. I was bred up from my infancy in the highest veneration for the liberties of mankind in general. What I have seen of courts and Princes convinces me, that power cannot be lodged in worse hands than in theirs; and of all courts I am persuaded that ours is the most corrupt and hostile to the rights of humanity. I am convinced that a regular plan has been laid (indeed every act since the present accession, evinces it) to abolish even the shadow of liberty from amongst us. It was not the demolition of the tea, it was not any other particular act of the Bostonians, or of the other provinces which constituted their crimes. But it is the noble spirit of liberty manifestly pervading the whole continent, which has rendered them the objects of ministerial and royal vengeance. Had they been notoriously of another disposition, had they been *homines ad servitudinem parates*, they might have made as free with the property of the East India company as the felonious North himself, with impunity. But the Lords of St James's and their mercenaries of St. Stephen's well know, that as long as the free spirit of this great continent remains unsubdued, the progress they can make in their scheme of universal despotism, will be but trifling. Hence it is that they wage inexpiable war against America. In short, this is the last asylum of persecuted liberty. Here should the machinations and fury of her enemies prevail; that bright goddess must fly off from the face of the earth, and leave not a trace behind. These, Sir, are my principles; this is my persuasion, and consequently I am determined to act. I have now, Sir, only to entreat that whatever measures you pursue, whether those which your real friends (myself amongst them) would wish, or unfortunately those which our accursed misrulers shall dictate, you will still believe me to be personally, with the greatest sincerity and affection.

Your's, &c.

C. LEE.

WILLIAMSBURG, (*Virginia*) *June* 24.

Last Thursday a joint address of the Hon. the Council and House of Burgesses was transmitted to the Governor, on board the Fowey man of war, of which the following is a copy. It is said his Excellency intends to take up his residence at Portsmouth, and that Lady Dunmore, and the rest of his Lordship's family, will sail tomorrow for England.

To his Excellency the Right Hon JOHN *Earl of* DUNMORE, *his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor, General, and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the same:*

The joint ADDRESS of the COUNCIL and

HOUSE of BURGESSES.

MY LORD,

WE his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Council and House of Burgesses of Virginia, have received your Lordship's answer to our joint address, by which we represented to your Excellency how very insecure we thought the public arms in the Palace since your Lordship's removal from thence, and requested that your Lordship would be pleased to order them to be stored in the public magazine, judging this a repository of much greater security.

You are pleased to tell us, that experience hath shewn the insecurity of the magazine, and that as the Palace hath hitherto been respected, you thought it improper to give any other orders that the arms belonging to the King, which have for so many years been lodged, may still remain in the Palace, and that they may, on no account, be touched without your express permission. Though

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these arms, my Lord, may be considered, in some sort, as belonging to his Majesty, as the supreme head of this government, and and that they are properly under your Lordship's direction; yet we humbly conceive that they were originally provided, and have been preserved for the use of the country in case of emergency

We would not wish to interfere with your Lordship's authority, of this disposition we presume our former address afforded the strongest testimony; but the reflection that these arms are so much exposed that they may easily be made the most improper and destructive use of, is, to us, extremely alarming.

The Palace, my Lord, hath indeed been hitherto much respected, but not so much out of regard to the building, as the residence of his Majesty's representative. Had your Lordship thought fit to remain there, we should have had no apprehension of danger; but, considering these arms at present exposed to your servants, and every rude invader, the security formerly derived from your Lordship's presence cannot now be relied on.

In your Lordship's answer to an address of the House of Burgesses, you are pleased to say, that experience has demonstrated to you that the city of Williamsburg is an improper place for the residence of our Governor, and give it as a reason for not returning the powder, according to your own voluntary promise, made to the House, that you could not attend to its preservation, nor depend on its security, if returned to the magazine. We should suppose, my Lord, that your Excellency's attention to the arms would be equally necessary for their security, as you know the Palace standing on the edge of the city, and we should, for this reason, imagine it more likely to be rifled than the magazine in the midst of it; besides, should it be thought necessary, a proper guard might be kept at the magazine, which we did not think so decent to propose for your Lordship's Palace. Our apprehensions, my Lord, have been not a little increased by considering the several depositions taken by order of the House of Burgesses; we decline commenting upon them, but submit to the world from whence the unhappy disturbances in this colony took their rise. We must, my Lord, once more entreat your Excellency to order the arms to be removed to the public magazine.

We cannot, my Lord, decline representing to you, that the important business of this Assembly hath been much impeded by your Excellency's removal from the Palace. This step hath deprived us of the necessary and free access to your Lordship, which we conceive the constitution entitles us to. There are several bills of the last importance to this country now ready to be presented to your Excellency for your assent.

We have hitherto, my Lord, in hopes of preserving that harmony which we wish ever to subsist between all the branches of our legislature, submitted to the great inconvenience of sending our members twelve miles to wait on your Excellency on board one of his Majesty's ships of war, to present our several addresses; but we think it would be highly improper, and too great a departure from the constitutional and accustomed mode of transacting the business of the Assembly, to meet your Excellency at any other place than the Capitol, to present such bills as have there been agreed to by the Council and House of Burgesses. We must therefore beseech your Excellency to return to us; and as the advanced season of the year requires our presence in our several counties, we hope your Lordship will be pleased to favour us with your speedy and ultimate answer, that we may certainly know what to depend upon.

His EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

I HAVE already declared my intentions in regard to the arms at the Palace, and I conceive the Council and House of Burgesses are interfering in a matter which does not belong to them. I should be glad to be informed who they design by the terms rude invaders which they have made use of.

The disorders in Williamsburg, and other parts of the country, drove me to the necessity of changing my place of residence, and if any inconvenience has arisen to the Assembly on that account, I am not chargeable with it, but they have not been deprived of any necessary, nor free access to me. The constitution vests me with an undoubted power to call the Assembly for the business of, to any place in, the colony, exigency may require.

Not having been made acquainted with the whole proceedings of the Assembly, I know of no bills of importance, which, if I were inclined to risk my person again among the people, the Assembly have to present to me, nor whether they be such as I could assent to.

LONDON, May 15.

The Portuguese Minister, it is said, affects to be greatly alarmed on account of the naval armaments going on in the several ports and dock-yards of Spain; but this is looked upon by those who are well acquainted with the insidious temper of the Court of Lisbon, designed merely as a finesse to mislead Great Britain, and to betray its Ministers into a fatal security.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, May 10.

"The peace between Spain and Morocco was news not very agreeable to this Republic, as our merchantmen will now be exposed to the rage of the Corsairs, and the Emperor of Morocco will be more at ease to carry on the war against the United States with vigour; in the mean time it is more astonishing to find that the armament in Spain continues with the utmost speed.—The like preparation to a general armament is observed in every sea port of France, where the Royal order is expected every day.

It is talked that the celebration of the King's birth day will be postponed till the 23d of June, on account of the mourning for the late Queen of Denmark.

PHILADELPHIA,

In CONGRESS, July 4th, 1775.

RESOLVED, That the two acts passed in the first session of the present Parliament, the one intitled "an act to restrain the trade and commerce of the province of Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire, and colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Island and Providence Plantations in North America, to Great Britain, Ireland and the British Islands in the West Indies; and to prohibit such provinces and colonies from carrying on any fishery on the banks of Newfoundland, or other places therein mentioned, under certain conditions and limitations;" the other intitled, "an act to restrain the trade and commerce of the colonies of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina, to Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Islands in the West Indies, under certain conditions and limitations," are unconstitutional, oppressive and cruel, and that the commercial opposition of these colonies, to certain acts enumerated in the association of the last Congress, ought to be made against these until they are repealed.

ABRAHAM DURYEE

Has to sell very cheap, at his House in Queen-Street, opposite the Fly market, the following Merchandise, viz.

WHITE Lead ground in Oyl, powder'd ditto, Spanish brown ground in oyl, powder'd ditto, spruce yellow ground, powder'd ditto, Red lead, Naples yellow, Vermilion, Prussian blue, Rose pink, scarlet, lake, king's yellow, white and brown Varnish, 8 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 14 by 12, and 20 by 18 Crown Glass, Painting brushes, Linseed oyl, Powder blue, Umber, litharge and white Vitriol. Superfine broad cloths of various colours, Second ditto, Narrow cloths, White, blue, and green Cassimer, Bath and other Coatings, Rattinets, Shalloons Durants, Tammies, Buttons, Sewing silk, Black silk breeches patterns, Black and blue worsted ditto, Sattinet and Serge desoy, Bombaseen, Black mourning crape, Black and blue serge denim, German serges, White and green wilton, Castor and felt hats, Men's and womens stockings. ALSO,

Old Madeira Wine, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Sweet ditto, Claret in bottles, old Brandy, best Geneva, old Jamaica and West-India Rum, Loaf and Muscovado Sugars, Coffee, Allspice, &c. &c. 1695 98.

FURRS.

Thomas Andrew Hoog,

In the Broad-way, opposite to John Van Cortlandt's, Esq

HAS FOR SALE,

A parcel of Moose, Deer, Beaver and Otter, } Skins.

Likewise a neat assortment of dry goods, which he sells on the most reasonable terms, being determined not to raise his prices.—He has also genuine Harlem oyl, either by the dozen, or single bottle.

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TO BE LET,

THE first floor of a genteel house, neatly furnished, near the Coffee-House.—Inquire of the Printer. 93—

THREE-PENCE per POUND, GIVEN BY

JOHN KEATING

FOR the best sort of good, clean, dry white linen RAGS, and so in proportion for those of an inferior sort.

☞ Good encouragement given to Journeymen Paper makers, by said Keating. 73—

RICHARD NORRIS

STAY-MAKER from LONDON,

(Now living in Elizabeth-Town.)

MAKES *all sorts of* STAYS and JUMPS, turned and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, in the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable Rates.

Ladies who are uneasy in their shapes, be fit without any incumbrance, and by methods approved by the Society of Stay-Makers in London, prevents the colds and risings in the hips and shoulders of young Ladies and growing Misses, to which they are often subject.

He has settled a Correspondence in London, whereby he acquires the first fashions of the Court; and has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and this City, with universal applause; and flatters himself he has given entire satisfaction, and shall continue to do so, as he engages his work to be as good as any done in those parts, for neatness, true fitting, and newest fashions from London.

N B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for Merchants and others, after the best manner.

He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good words will not be wanting to promote his interest.

Ladies in New-York, by sending their measures to Mr. Jacock's, opposite to the house of John Cruger, Esq; in Smith street, may have their orders completed with care and expedition.

RICHARD NORRIS.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Abraham Kronckhyte and John Smith, insolvent debtors, in custody of the sheriffs of the cities and counties of New-York and Albany, being two of the persons named in a certain act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly, intitled, an act for the relief of insolvent debtors within this colony, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons; that they the said insolvent debtors have presented their petitions to the Hon. Daniel Horsmanden, and Thomas Jones, Esqrs. two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York; which petitions, together with their accounts and inventories annexed to the same, are agreeable to the directions of said act, filed with the clerk of the said court, for the inspection of the creditors aforesaid; and the insolvent debtors do hereby, notify their said creditors, that they intend to apply to said Judges on Monday the 31st July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, at the chief Justices chamber, situate in Smith street, of said city, for their discharges, agreeable to the directions of the said act. 95 8

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

New-York, June 22, 1775.

RUN away from the subscriber, a German servant man, who arrived here in the beginning of March, named JOHN HENDRICK REESE, a baker by trade, about 23 years old: He speaks bad English, is about five feet high, and has straight black hair: Had on and took with him a long blue coat, striped cotton jacket, two pair of striped trowsers, two English hats, one new and the other about half wore, five check shirts, and two white ditto; new shoes with plain plated buckles, and a pair of nankeen breeches. It is supposed he is gone off with a woman who has a husband in Pensacola; her name is Mary Arnold, but goes by the name of Mary Newbergh, her maiden name, she is a noted whore;—they will perhaps pass for man and wife: She is a tall woman, about 24 years of age, black eyes and hair, and likely built. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, in any of his Majesty's gaols that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

95 8 CHRISTIAN VAN PHULL, Baker, in Partition-Street.

Morris County Mendham Township June 6.

RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber an indented servant man, named John Ogden, a Weaver by trade; had on when he went away, a grey home-spun broad cloath jacket, a green waistcoat, tow shirt and trowsers, new felt hat, and a pair of half worn shoes with strings in them, shod round the heels with hob nails: —Said Servant is about five feet ten inches high, about forty nine years of age, and has short grey hair; it is supposed he is in search of a school, as he has talked that way some time. Whoever takes up said servant, and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall receive Three Pounds York money, and all reasonable charges paid by me.

95 98 JOHN CHIPS.

The sixth year of this advertisement in this country concerning

WATCHES.

JOHN SIMNET, (*one of the first who brought this curious and useful manufacture to perfection,*) continues to repair and clean old watches, much cheaper and better than is usual—and sells excellent new watches, in gold, silver, metal, &c. which will require no expence, cleaning, or repairing, except abused; and best glasses at 1 s.

☞ Removed next door to the white corner house, New-York, opposite to the Coffee-House, and lower corner of the bridge, a dial plate over the window. 93—

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS Barnard Jackson, who formerly served me the subscriber as a clerk, is now discharged from my employ; these are to forewarn all persons not to credit, or pay the aforesaid Barnard Jackson any money on my account.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

York, at the house of Joel Ho[illegible], at the north river, near the ferry stairs. He rides on the west side of Hudson's river, and is every one's very

Humble servant, if well paid for it.

OLD ALBANY POST.

N. B. Four shillings a year for postage of each news paper.

convenient boat fitted for the purpose, named the York, with excellent accommodations, and a fine sailer. He proposes going two trips a week, or as occasion may require. The boat to attend at the lower end of the Long Bridge, near the Exchange, when at New York.

June 1st, 1775. DAVID COLLINS. 94 7

the interest due thereon, and secured by the said mortgage, be paid and discharged before that time.

WILLIAM HUDSON.

Blooming-Grove, February, 23, 1775. } 78——1703

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;

Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.